

—don't sell unless you can get a fair price—until spring then you will have the aid of the speculators in getting good prices.—Above all, let growers keep out of the city markets. Every one who goes to the cities to sell, adds to the great stock already there, and gives feverish force to the panic.

Another, and no small cause of the panic may be found in the injudicious proceedings of growers and speculators in employing numerous agents to sell for them. We know one person who has about 15,000 trees, who has employed five different agents to sell them for him, and each of these agents has advertised fifteen thousand trees. This swells the amount of trees in the public estimation five-fold—making 75,000 trees out of 15,000!

We repeat, that our deliberate opinion is that the trees next spring will sell readily at fifty cents, or a ward for fair sizes and good wood; provided the growers keep out of market till that time. If the present state of things continues, no one can tell what may be the result. If growers keep the city markets overstocked, as at present, and continue forcing sales in the manner at present attempting, we should not be surprised if the price were down to five or ten cents, or if they do not sell at all. Every thing depends upon the firmness of the growers. They can as readily obtain fifty cents to a dollar, as they can five to ten cents; and much more so; for if the prices are fifty cents and upwards, the trees will sell much more rapidly than if they are down to ten or twenty cents. Let no one suppose we wish to favour the mere tree grower. No such thing. But we know that if the trees bear a good price next spring, the propagation of them will go on; if they bear a low price it will stop of course. Therefore, we are advocating the legitimate silk culture in endeavoring to keep up the price of trees; for at present we have not a hundredth part trees enough to supply the country for the silk business.

The States composing the German Customs Union possessed, towards the close of 1838, eighty-seven manufacturers of beet root sugar in full operation, viz: Prussia, 63; Bavaria, 5; Wurtemberg, 3; Darmstadt, 1; other States, 15; besides 66 which were then constructing. The refining of cane sugar is an important branch of industry in the States of the Union. No less than 500,000 quintals are yearly refined therein; 750,000 of which are for home consumption, and the remainder for exportation. At the close of 1838, the number of sugar refineries in those States was 76, viz: in Prussia, 66; Bavaria, 7; Saxony, 2; Electoral Hesse, 2; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 1.

The cultivation of silk in Prussia is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the frosts which destroy every winter a considerable number of mulberry trees. In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are now 278 plantations of that tree. Last year's crop exceeded 13,000 pounds of silk of an excellent quality, which sold at the rate of from 33s. to 37s. 50c. per pound.

It is a startling fact that human life is shorter in New England now than it was fifty years ago. There are diseases now which were hardly known then, and which bring thousands to a premature grave.—What is the cause of all this? Has our climate essentially changed? No—unless it be for the better. The cause is to be found doubtless in the corrupting fashions of the times, which regulate the food and the dress of people, and which make idleness more respectable than honest sturdy industry.—We deprecate those fashions; they are rapidly leading us as a people into those excesses which have proved the ruin of earlier nations. It is time this subject were looked into with as much solicitude and care as politicians look for the causes of civil liberty and public good.

penditure of money. It would require not only, that the sides of the canal should be supported by masonry walls of brick or stone, but that the whole water line south of it, and a very great part of that to the North, should be skirted with similar defences against the waters of the Bay on one side, and those of the sea on the other; otherwise, the water would soon meet in the rear of the walls, and overthrow them. It is for this reason, we have characterized the enterprise as bold, and expensive. Our view in advising to the fact now, is to invite attention to another, and we believe, perfectly practicable plan for improving our B. R. One which will cost (in comparison with the other) but a trifling expenditure, while the work will be as durable as the coast itself. It is well known, and therefore we do not mention it as information, that all the waters of Winyaw Bay and its tributaries, pass to the ocean through the North Inlet, and over the main Bar to our Harbor, except the small body which, branching from the Bay, to the right, flows South Island. Now to our mind, it appears very clear that the only sure and permanent increase of depth on the Bar, is to be had by stopping the vent of water at North Inlet, which with the object before us, we think it more proper to call outlet. This can be effected by dropping across ballast across this outlet, from the North end of North Island, to the opposite point of DeBourdie's, till a continuous barrier of stone is raised from shore to shore, a foot or two above the highest spring tides. The sand, put in motion by the water and blown from the now connected shores, will in a brief space of time fill all the interstices in, and cover the top of the embankment, making it impervious to water, and lasting, as the world. The sure consequence of closing this passage will be, that instead of two currents flowing through different channels to the Ocean, there will be but one, which moving onward with increased volume, velocity, and power, will fret away, and deepen the passage through the bar, carrying the drift sand into deep water. By this natural action of the water, we should in a very few years have depth enough, to pass any merchant ship over our bar, and then will Georgetown become what her was back river and other natural advantages seem to have destined her to be. To this suggestion it may be objected that the drift sand will form another shoal, and we admit, that it will either do that, or by settling upon the present shoals, elevate them into islands. Which we conceive to be a matter of no importance, for the drift will not be deposited any where, till it shall have ceased to feel the impetus which removed it from the bar; so that, whether a new shoal be formed, or an old one transformed into an island, is a matter of no moment, there being necessarily a deep, and spacious channel between, either, or the Bar. Another great advantage of our proposition is that the work once done, it will never require repair. These are crude ideas, but we venture nevertheless, to ask for them the calm consideration, which the great importance to our Port of a ship channel, requires of those whose duty, it is, to act upon such matters. Suppose the Legislature, requests our delegation, to move Congress, on this subject—does Georgetown with her back country, ask too much? We refer to the Tax returns, and challenge an answer in the affirmative.

Geo. Town American. TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SENATE. Maine. S. Carolina. John Ruggles John C Calhoun Reuel Williams Wm C Preston New Hampshire, Georgia. Henry Hubbard Wilson Lumpkin Franklin Pierce Alfred Cuthbert Vermont. Alabama. Samuel Prentiss Wm R King Samuel S Phelps Clement C Clay Massachusetts, Mississippi. John Davis R J Walker Daniel Webster John Henderson Rhode Island, Louisiana. Nehemiah R Knight R C Nicholas Nathan P Dixon, Alex. Mouton Connecticut, Tennessee. Perry Smith Hugh L White Thaddeus Betts Felix Grundy New York, Kentucky. Silas Wright J J Crittenden One vacancy Henry Clay New Jersey, Ohio. Garrett D Wall Wm Allen S L Southard Benj Tappan Pennsylvania, Indiana. James Buchanan Oliver H Smith One vacancy Albert S White Delaware, Illinois. Thomas Clayton J M Robinson One vacancy R M Young Maryland, Missouri. Wm D Merrick Lewis F Linn John S Spence T H Benton Virginia, Michigan. Wm H Roane John Norvell One vacancy One vacancy North Carolina, Arkansas. Bedford Brown Wm S Fulton Robert Strango A H Sevier

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Maine. Nathian Clifford Virgil D Parris Albert Smith Hugh J Anderson Benjamin Randall Joshua A Lowell George Evans Thomas Daves New Hampshire. Charles G Atherton Edmund Burke Jared W Williams Ira A Eastman Tristram Shaw Massachusetts. Abbot Lawrence Wm B Calhoun Leverett Saltonstall Wm S Hastings

Calh Cushing Henry Williams Wm Parmenter John Reed Levi Lincoln John Q Adams George N Briggs (One Vacancy) Rhode Island. Jos L Tillinghast R B Cranston Connecticut. Joseph Trumbull Thos B Osborne William L Storrs Truman Smith Thos W Williams Joo H Brockway Vermont. Hiland Hall John Smith William Slade Isaac Fletcher Horace Everett New York. Thos B Jackson John G Floyd Jas de la Montayne David P Brewster Ogden Hoffman John C Crittenden Edward Curtis John H Prentiss Moses H Grinnell Julson Allen James Monroe John C Clark Gouverneur Kemble S B Leonard Charles Johnson Amasa Dana Nathaniel Jones Edward Rogers Rufus Paben Nehemiah H Earl Aaron Vanderpool Christo'r Morgan John Ely Theron R Strong Hiram P Hunt Francis Granger Daniel D Barnard Meredith Mullory Anson Brown Toos Kempshall David Russell Seth M Gove Luther C Peck Augustus C Hand Richard P Marvin John Fine Mulard Fillmore Peter J Wagner Char's F Mitchell Andrew W Doig New Jersey. John B Avering Jos F Randolph John P B Maxwell Char's C Stratton William Haled Thos J Yorke Pennsylvania. Lemuel Paynter James Cooper John Sergeant Wm S Ramsey Geo W Toland Geo McCulloh Charles Naylor Davi Peirkin R H Hammond Edward Davies Sam'l W Morris Franc's James John Charles Ogle John Edwards A G Marchand Joseph Fortrance Enos Hook John Davis Isaac Leet David D Wagener Richard Biddle Peter Newland William Beatty Geo M Keim Thos Henry William S monton John Gailbraith James Gerry Delaware. Thos Robinson. Maryland. John Dennis Solomon Hillen Jr Philip F Thomas Wm Cost Johnson J T H Worthington Francis Thomas James Carroll Daniel Jenifer Virginia. Henry A Wise Walter Coles Joel Holleman James Garland Francis E Rives Wm L Goggins John M Butts William Lucas R M T Hunter Geo B Samuel John Taliaferro Robert Craig Charles F Mercer Geo W Hopkins Linn Banks Andrew Cairne Geo C Drumgoole Joseph Johnson John T Hill Lewis Sennrod North Carolina. Kenneth Rayner Wm Montgomery Jesse A Bynum John Hill Edward Stanley Charles Fisher Henry W Connor Charles Shepard James Graham Mcajah T Hawkins Lewis Williams Edmund Deberry South Carolina. Isaac E Holmes Thos D Sumpter Waddy Thompson Jr Sampson H Butler Francis W Pickens R Barnwell Rhett John Campbell John K Griffin James Rogers Georgia. Lott Warren R W Habersham E A Nisbet Wm C Dawson T B King J C Alford Mark A Cooper Edward J Black W T Colquitt Kentucky. Linn Boyd Wm J Graves Philip Triplett John White Jus R Underwood Richard Hawes Sherrod Williams L W Andrews Simon W Anderson Garret Davis Wallis Green Wm O Butler John Pope Tennessee. William B Carter Meredith P Gentry Abraham McClellan H M Water-on Aaron V Brown Joseph L Williams Aaron V Brown Cave Johnson Julius W Blackwell John W Crockett Hopkins L Turney C H Williams Wm B Campbell John Bell Ohio. Alexander Duncan Isaac Parish John B Weller Jonathan Taylor Patrick G Goode D P Leadbetter Thomas Corwin Geo Sweeny William Doane John W Allen Calvary Morris Joshua R Giddings Wm K Bond John Hastings Joseph Ridgway D A Starkweather William Sedill Henry Swearingen Samson Mason Louisiana. Edward D White Rice Garland Edward Chinn Indiana. Geo H Proffit James Rariden John Davis Wm W Wick John Carr T A Howard Thomas Smith Mississippi. A G Brown J Thompson John Reynolds John T Stuart Noah Casey Alabama. R H Chapman Dixon H Lewis David Hubbard James Dillett Goo W Crabb Missouri. John Miller John James Michigan. Isaac E Cray. Arkansas. Edward Cross.

STATE LEGISLATURE. SENATE. Nov. 30th. Mr. Bennett, pursuant to notice given on Saturday, introduced a Bill to regulate the future issue of Bills, by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, under the denomination of Five Dollars: Read the first time, and referred. Dec. 3d. Mr. Evans presented the Petition of sundry Citizens of Marion District, praying Legislative aid for the culture of Silk: Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements. Mr. Huger, the Memorial of the City Council of Charleston, praying an annual appropriation by the Legislature, for the endowment of the College and high school of Charleston: All of which, were referred to the committee on Education. A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House had appointed a Committee of nine, composed of Messrs. Frost, David, Wm. Reed, Witherspoon, Brockman, Wardlaw, Irby, Jamison, and Henderson, to attend on the part of the State, the meeting of the Rail Road Company, which is to take place to-morrow, to investigate the affairs of that company, and report the same to the House; and requesting the Senate to appoint a similar Committee, to meet the Committee on the part of the House. A message of concurrence was ordered, and Messrs. Huger, Allison, Heriot, Higginson, and Gregg, were appointed on the part of the Senate. Dec. 5. Mr. Gregg, from the Committee under a resolution of the last Session, in relation to the expediency of purchasing the Library of Dr. Thos. Cooper, deceased, submitted a report, accompanied by a catalogue of the Library, both of which were referred to the Committee on the Library. Dec. 6. Mr. Huger, pursuant to notice, introduced a Bill to excuse the Honorable Judge Gantt from further duty, and for other purposes: Read the first time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Dec. 7. A Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Marlboro', to lodge in the jail of any adjoining District, prisoners committed to his charge, and for other purposes, which had been reported by the Judiciary Committee, was read the second time and ordered to be sent to the Senate. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Nov. 30th. Mr. Phillips introduced the following Resolution: Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to enquire and report how far several Banks of this State have violated and forfeited their respective charters, by suspending specie payments, and by refusing to extend the usual accommodation to the citizens of this State. On motion of Mr. Bellinger, the Resolution was amended, by adding "and that the said Committee be directed to enquire and report what course becomes this Legislature to pursue on the subject." The Resolution as amended, was agreed to by the House, and the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee: Messrs Phillips, Bellinger, Gourdin, Irby, and Burt. Mr. Perry, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the Preamble and Resolutions, on the subject of collecting information on the Penitentiary System, submitted a Report, recommending the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and a Bill on the same subject, which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow: and the Report and accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. Dec. 3d. Mr. David, pursuant to notice, introduced a Bill to amend the Law in relation to Retailing Spirituous Liquors; which was read first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow. Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed on the part of the State, to attend the adjourned meeting of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, to take place to-morrow, to obtain information on the condition of and to investigate the affairs of that Company, and Report the same to this House; and that a Message be sent to the Senate, to meet and act with the Committee of the House. Messrs. Frost, David, Wm. Reed, Witherspoon, Brockman, Wardlaw, Irby, Jamison, and Henderson, were appointed the Committee on the part of the House under the above Resolution. Message No. 4, was received from His Excellency the Governor, informing the House that he had been requested by the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation for the completion of the Library Hall: Referred to Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed. Dec. 4. Mr. John Douglass submitted an unfavorable Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the Memorial of sundry citizens of Marion District, in relation to the cultivation of Silk: ordered for consideration to-morrow. Dec. 5. Mr. John Douglass presented the memorial of the Agricultural Convention, praying that an appropriation be made for a Geological and Agricultural Survey of this State, &c.: Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine, submitted a Report, with the following Resolutions: Resolved, That it is the duty, as well as the right of any State, to insist on a faithful observance of the Federal Constitution, by each State in the Union. Resolved, That to demand the surrender and removal of fugitives from justice, is, by the Constitution, a right, and the arrest and surrender, a duty; that the denial or impairment of that right, is inconsistent with the constitutional obligations of a State, and subversive of the peace and good government of the other States. Resolved, That this right has been impaired, if not denied, by the authorities of Maine, and that this State will never consent

that any State shall become an asylum for those, who are fugitives from the justice of other States. Resolved, That the Executive of this State be requested to transmit to the Executives of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures; to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body; a copy of the above Report, and of these Resolutions. The Report and Resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock. Mr. Elmore, submitted the report of the Commissioners appointed under a resolution of the Legislature, passed at its last Session, to enquire and report as to the propriety of purchasing the Library of Dr. Thos. Cooper, to be added to the Legislative Library, the College Library, and the Library of the Appeal Court, at Columbia, recommending that the said library be not purchased: Referred to the Committee on Education. Mr. D. Saussure, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted unfavorable Reports on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to County Courts, Public Executions in capital cases, Judges arguing Juries as to matters of fact in civil cases; and the communication of D. Brent, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris. Mr. DeSaussure, from the same Committee, reported by Bill, on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the manner of impanelling Juries in civil cases, allowing the parties litigant to strike from the panel two Jurors, without showing cause; which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow. Mr. Bellinger presented the annual Report of the Attorney General, on the condition of the District Offices of the Eastern Circuit: Referred to the Committee on District Offices and Officers. The Rev. ROBERT HENRY, D. D. has been elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics, in the South Carolina College, in the place of Prof. THORNWELL, who has resigned. The profound and varied learning of Prof. Henry must command no ordinary respect. It must, too, have been gratifying to his feelings to have had this Professorship offered to him without his offering himself as a candidate. He filed the Chair of Metaphysics when we were in College some ten years ago. We admired him then, for his frank, manly and independent course as a disciplinarian, even though we came in for a share of his exercise, and loved him as a man, for his kindness and paternal admonitions. May peace and honor attend him. S. C. Temperance Advocate. The Rev. Mr. HOOPER, formerly a Professor in the University of North Carolina, and recently of the Furman Institution in Fairfield District, has been elected to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Prof. STUART, in the South Carolina College. Those who know Mr. Hooper speak of him as a gentleman of estimable character.—Ibid. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. On Monday last, went off with an éclat very gratifying to the friends of this noble institution. I was attended by a concourse of the intelligent, the distinguished, and the beautiful, from all parts of the State. The literary performances of the young gentlemen were very creditable to them, and the address of the President exceedingly impressive, admirably suited to make a most lasting and beneficial impression on his youthful auditory. Col. Telescope. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says— A not a marriage is spoken of as about to take place in a few months. The nuptials, it is supposed, will excel in splendor, anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this district. The happy man is the polished and magnificent representative of the Emperor Nicholas, and the equally happy fair one is the young and beautiful daughter of a citizen of Georgetown.—Every body thinks it will be a brilliant match, and every body has a right to think so. The ladies are all envious of her good fortune. The other foreign ministers are unamused, and possibly some of them may fancy American wives, as several have done before. The American women are decidedly superior in point of personal beauty and fascination to the European, and how can foreigners resist? We understand that the Bank of Charleston, S. C., is now checking on New York for the Notes of the different Banks in this City, as well as her own. Courier. Dreadful death from spontaneous combustion.—An unfortunate being residing in a miserable abode in Eldridge street, N. Y. was on Monday burned to death, it is supposed by spontaneous combustion. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the neighbors were alarmed by volumes of smoke issuing from the windows of the victim's apartment. On rushing in they discovered the woman lying in her bed enveloped in flames, the bed partially consumed and still burning. With great difficulty the fire was extinguished, and the woman conveyed to the Hospital, where at about 6 o'clock last evening she died. No cause for the fire can be given. The woman was discovered lying in bed—herself and the centre of the bed in flames—but no traces of how the fire was communicated could be distinguished. It is therefore presumed that the miserable woman lost her life by that will-attested, but very rare occurrence, spontaneous combustion. The name of the burned woman did not transpire, as it was unknown to those who conveyed her to the Hospital, and she herself was speechless from the extent of her sufferings. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased unknown woman was burned to death. N. Y. Express.

BLINDING INFLUENCE OF PASSION AND PREJUDICE. From the S. C. Temperance Advocate. No one, who will look back a few years and recall the sentiments of distrust and embittered hostility with which the adherents to the Nullification and Union parties viewed each other, can doubt the truth of these remarks. We remember when about to settle as pastor of a Church about that time, dining one day with a Nullifier, and he declared that he did not believe there was an honest man in the Union party, and the very next day or the day after, we dined with a Union man, who asserted no less broadly and bitterly that he did not believe there was an honest Nullifier; yet, before that contest, these men had been friends as well as neighbors, reciprocating the kindnesses of social life and believing each in the other's integrity. The subscription of this State to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, is \$1,000,000, of which four instalments, amounting to \$200,000, have been paid up, one instalment having been paid, since the close of our fiscal year. The shares in the Road are \$100 each, those in the Bank are \$50 each, so that the State is a subscriber to the Bank for only \$500,000, and no for \$1,000,000, as stated in yesterday's Mercury—and on her Bank subscription she has paid up one half or \$250,000. The Mercury is in error in saying that the estimated annual profit of the Charleston and Hamburg Road is but \$130,000. Mr. TUPPER offers to take a lease of it for that amount as the annual rent—and of course estimates its clear income as considerably more than \$120,000 per annum, to yield him as lessee, an adequate profit on so heavy a transaction. Char. Cour. FARMERS' GAZETTE. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1839. The River has fallen a little, but is still navigable for pole boats, and probably for our steamboats when lightened. From the state Legislature we have nothing important. The Bank question has given rise to an animated debate, said to develop some symptoms of the Anti-Bank mania, so rife in some parts of the country. We have no apprehension however of destructive legislation. Some valuable legislation is hoped for in regard to drunkards. Poor fellows, they are their own and families enemies; the state ought to interfere in behalf of least of their families. The Wm Convention at Harrisburg met last week. We have accounts from the second day's meeting. It votes by states, and had five ballottings without making a choice. The first balloting Clay had 12 states, Harrison 7 and Scott 3.—Afterwards one of these deserted Scott. A new paper has been issued in Charleston called the "Southern Medium and Impress of the Times." It is Whig in politics, and will support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. It is published three times a week, by J. M. Simons and J. Bailey, at \$4 per annum in advance, or \$5 after six months. CONGRESS. The Senate have organized, but cannot proceed with legislative business till the other house be organized, and messages passed. The first week in the House was spent in wrangling about the question which set of claimants from New Jersey are entitled to be enrolled as the representatives from that State; and when the question is to be settled no one can now foresee. It appears that the election for members of Congress in New Jersey is by general ticket, and that in counting the votes, those given in two precincts were excluded, on account of illegality in holding the elections. The proper officers made their returns to the Governor, without any notice of these precincts. The Governor issued his proclamation announcing the election of the persons who had received the greatest number of votes according to the returns made to him by the legal officers, and gave them certificates in the usual form. These were the Whig candidates. But it is alleged that if the rejected votes had been counted the Van Buren candidates would have been elected, and these latter have also come forward to claim their seats. When the clerk in reading the roll came to the State of New Jersey he read the name of Mr. Randolph whose election is not contested, and proposed to proceed with the other States leaving a blank for the other five members from New Jersey till the House after its organization should take up the subject. This gave rise to an informal discussion which lasted till thursday evening, when Mr. Adams was appointed chairman of the "meeting" as the assemblage is called. A proposition being made next day to take up the New Jersey election, and division being called for, a debate arose on the question whether or not the members from that State should be allowed to vote, which lasted through the week. The Governor of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, states that the Governor of New York has refused to deliver, when demanded as fugitives from justice, two men charged with carrying off from the State a slave owned by a citizen of Norfolk.